

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1914

No. 47

"We are Ready for the Ice, are you?"

Yes we are ready to supply you with a new and up to the minute line of

## HOCKEY GOODS

Never before has our stock been so complete with the following lines:

McPhersons Lightning Hitch Hockey Shoes for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls; also the new lines of Ankle Supports and Shin Guards; Sweaters; Toques; Caps; Socks; Gloves; Mitts; Mufflers; Skate Straps and Hockey Laces.

### Just a Word about Hockey Shoes

For several years we have tried out several makes of hockey shoes and we have not had the satisfaction of other makes as the Lightning Hitch. You will find there are cheaper grades on the market but none that will stand the rough wear like the Lightning Hitch. Nearly all the leading hockey teams wear this make. We would be pleased to show you the Lightning Hitch if you wish to examine them and let us show you where these excel all other makes, and the price is not much more than ordinary cheap grades.

Kindly remember no extra charge for fastening skates

## J. V. BERSCHT

Get a Key for Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet

## "Christmas Toys" AT SHAW'S

Its not too early to think about what you will buy for the children's Christmas toys. Get them before the best ones are picked out and save time and trouble later on. : : : :

WE HAVE THE BIGGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN ALBERTA.

Anything and everything in toys at Shaw's store

Apples \$1.00 per box, in lots of five 95c each

Men's Dress Mackinaws, all colors and sizes  
A good line of Men's Overcoats

FLOUR AND FEED

Yours for values,

## J. R. SHAW

The Man that Sells Everything



## PORK

WE are now ready to buy your CATTLE and HOGS and will guarantee to give you satisfaction in prices and attention. Don't forget that we solicit your business and will give you our best attention whether we buy or not.

## N. WEICKER

Office east of R. R. track,  
opposite Union Bank.  
Phone 85

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank  
You Can Buy to  
Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

### First Cheque Sent

The first cheque for \$200.00 for the Red Cross Fund was sent to Miss M. Pinkham, Calgary, Hon. Secretary of the Alberta Branch, on Saturday last by H. E. Osmond. It is hoped that the residents of the district will still keep up their good work along this line as the Red Cross need all the financial assistance that can be given, and as it has been stated before the poor people's life is as much appreciated as the millionaire's million, and will do as much in proportion to help some poor wounded or sick soldier in the terrible war now being waged.

Since writing the above we have received letters from Mr. J. H. Woods, Vice-President of the Alberta Provincial Branch and Miss M. Pinkham, acknowledging receipt of above cheque and wishing us to convey to the many subscribers to the Fund in this district their hearty appreciation of their efforts.

Previously acknowledged . . . \$200.00  
Didsbury Women's Institute,  
per Mrs. Bicknell . . . 10.00

\$210.00

### Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged . . . \$ 49.00

Patriotic Fund Concert . . . 67.45

\$116.45

### Organization Meeting a Success

The promoters of the Patriotic concert and organization meeting feel highly gratified at the success which attended the concert and organization for the Patriotic Fund held on Friday night last. The Opera house was filled to the doors and the order "standing room only" was given out early but in spite of this the crowd still kept coming and finally several people went away unable to get in.

The concert was a success from start to finish, the programme while not being too lengthy was replete with splendid numbers which was highly appreciated by the large audience. The Didsbury Orchestra under the leadership of Conductor Gathercole assisted by Messrs. E. B. Shantz, Carstairs, and R. High, Calgary, opened the programme and the following artists rendered some choice selections: Mrs. Shackleford, two songs; Miss Moore, recitation; Quartette—Mrs. A. G. Studer, Mrs. P. R. Reed, Messrs. W. G. Liesemer and H. Gathercole who sang "O Canada", a beautiful Canadian song that is altogether too seldom heard; Mr. Reeding of Calgary, two songs; a class of children composed of the Didsbury public and high schools gave two selections, "Soldiers of the King" and "Tipperary," which it is needless to say brought down the house; Mr. J. Silsby, violin solo; Mr. E. B. Shantz, Clarinet solo, Mrs. Shackleford, Mr. Reeding and Mr. J. Silsby are all new artists to Didsbury audiences and it is hoped that we will hear more of them in the future. Miss Eva Sexsmith and Mrs. P. R. Reed were the accompanists.

Mr. T. M. Tweedy, M.L.A., Calgary, was present and gave a splendid address on the foundation, also objects of the Patriotic Fund. He stated that the fund was established by the Governor-General of Canada, Hon.

The Duke of Connaught, and was incorporated by act of Parliament. Its aims were to provide funds for supplementing the separation allowance provided by the Dominion government to dependents of those who have volunteered for the front, also for the dependents of English, French, Belgian, Russian and Japanese reservists who have had to leave Canada to join their colors, so that none of these women and children should suffer through want while their bread-winners were away fighting our battles. He also gave an outline of what the duties of the local organization would be in regard to the Fund, one of the most important being to get into touch with such dependents and to report same to the central organization and also to see that they got the money sent by the Central organization for such purpose. The reason for central control of funds was because some districts in the Dominion would be able to raise more than enough for local needs while others would be unable to meet the demand, and by centralizing the Fund no one would be overlooked. Mr. Tweedy closed his address with a strong appeal for everyone to assist in this great work.

The election of officers for this district then took place. Mr. Fred. Moyle moved, seconded by Mr. H. W. Chambers that the following gentlemen be elected as officers of the Didsbury Patriotic Fund organization: Hon. President J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A.; Hon. Vice-President C. L. Peterson; President, G. B. Sexsmith; Vice-President, Prindipal R. V. Howard; Sec.-Treas., H. E. Osmond; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Austin. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Moyle then moved, seconded by Mr. A. G. Studer that the following names be put on the directorate: Mayor H. B. Atkins, Messrs. J. Sinclair, P. R. Reed, John Berscht, J. R. Good, J. Nixon, Al. Brusso, A. Jury, H. Gathercole. This motion was also passed unanimously.

Owing to the absence of J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., Rev. D. H. Marshall kindly acted as chairman for the evening, although only called upon at the last minute for opening the programme. The manager of the Opera House, Mr. H. Smith, besides letting the committee have the use of the house at a greatly reduced cost also entertained the audience with moving pictures both before and after the concert free which was greatly appreciated.

The thanks of the preliminary committee who had the affair in hand is hereby extended to all those who assisted in any way to make the concert such a success and ask for the same support from the town and district in any undertaking gotten up by the new organization.

The proceeds of the evening were \$75.45 the larger part of which was raised by the sale of tickets by the school children who worked like trojans for the cause. The expenses were as follows: Opera House rent \$5.00; part expense printing \$3.00; leaving a balance of \$67.45 to be applied to the Patriotic Fund.

### Soldiers Leave for Calgary

The six young men of Didsbury who enlisted last week at Calgary again left on the early morning train on Monday to take up their duties at Calgary. There were several of their well-wisher over at the depot to see them off, several coming in from the country, and the High School Cadet Corp, under the command of Mr. G. O. Johnson, also marched down from the schoolhouse with drums beating and flag flying to give the boys a hearty send-off. Considering that the Cadets had to get up at four o'clock in the morning their appearance is to be commended and shows how highly they honor the boys who are giving their all for King and country. However, it is hoped that they will again be allowed to return home even for a few hours before they leave for the front so that the whole of the community may have a chance to honor them in some way.

### Anniversary Services

Anniversary services will be held in Knox Presbyterian church, Sunday next, November 29th, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. A. T. Barnard, M.A., blind Professor of Robertson College, Edmonton, will preach at both services. On Tuesday, evening, December 1st, Prof. Barnard will give a lecture in the church, subject: "Some aspects of Canadian Humor." The lecture will be supplemented by a musical programme. No charge is being made for the lecture and concert, but a generous offering is requested. Generous offerings are also requested at the Sunday services.

Prof. Barnard will preach, also, at Westcott on the 29th, at 3 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. A hearty welcome will be extended to all who may wish to attend any or all of these services.

### Garage to be Built in Didsbury

Arrangements have been completed for the formation of the Didsbury Motor & Garage Company by local men, the President and Manager of the Company being Mr. F. R. Bullis of the Rosebud hotel.

The company will build a fine garage on Railway Ave., between Hy-smith's harness shop and W. G. Liesemer's hardware store. The building will be 26 x 80 feet. Material will be brought in through the winter for an early start with the building in the spring.

Besides looking after the storage of autos the company intend putting in a full line of auto repairs and machinery and will endeavor to fill the needs of the large number of automobile owners in the district, and so save them the trouble of having their repairs done out of town, as a competent man will be in charge of this department.

Besides the Garage business the company will also handle the well known Ford Car, Mr. Bullis having just been appointed agent for the Ford company in Didsbury.

The Didsbury Motor & Garage Company will fill a long felt want in Didsbury because of the need for some central repair shop at which both visiting and local car owners could have their cars overhauled, and it will also provide another organization for the upbuilding of the town.



## Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

*Wm. Wood*

## MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS--

"I can't imagine how you manage to be dressed by the time your husband comes home on a washday."

## Mrs. Wiseneighbor Says--

"I use an Eddy 'Globe' Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub which keeps the water warm a long time."—No fear of rust.

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE

**EDDY'S**

## CLARK'S

### MINCE MEAT

Choice fruit etc.,—perfectly balanced—ready to use. Saves endless labour.



**CHILDREN TEETHING**  
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**  
If you are out of sorts "run down," "out of the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weakness, or any skin eruptions, piles, write for FREE CLOTH SOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and wonderful cures effected by THE NEW FRESH BLOOD THERAPY. No need to follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. E. C. CLARK, MED. COLLEGE, HAVERTOCK RD., HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPY WILL CURE YOU.

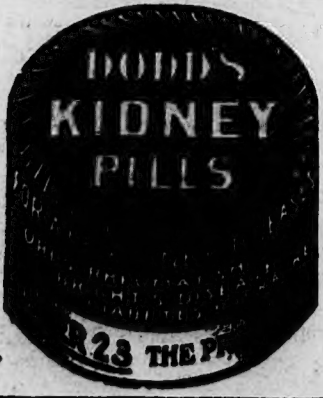
### PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Madge—You shouldn't say he's a confirmed bachelor unless you know. Marjorie—But I do; I confirmed him.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Exterminator.

Although not one of mighty deeds an envied man is he; He can pronounce the names he reads Of towns of Hungary.



W. N. U. 1025

The Literature of the Farm  
In the current issue "Hoard's Dairyman" draws attention to the great strides that have been taken in recent years towards raising the educational status of the farmer. The writer says: "One of the most notable of the many advances which the genius of the world has made in these modern times is the extent and quality of agricultural literature. Upon no one subject has there been such a concentration of human intellect and research as is here shown in the last quarter of a century. It is astonishing that the old farm, overlooked and despised somewhat by the rage for professional distinction, should thus evoke the services of the best intellects of the day and age."

The growth of agricultural journalism, the wonderful conquests of agricultural chemistry and physical science, the advance of our agricultural colleges and schools, and lastly the taking up of agriculture studies in the public schools of the land—all these have shown a wonderful impulse on the part of all the people towards a better understanding of what the farm means to the welfare of the masses. All this has called for an expression of thought and study in the form of a great literature which is producing a powerful influence upon the minds of all the people and of the farm population in particular.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### SPLENDID WARRIORS

70,000 of Our Finest Eastern Troops at the Front

The Indian troops are at length at the front, and are now fighting side by side with the British and French in France. In all there are 70,000 of them, consisting of two infantry divisions and four cavalry brigades, with sappers and transport corps. With them come eleven Indian Princes, chosen out of seven hundred who immediately came forward to offer their lives, armies, and treasures to their emperor. This is the first time that the native troops have fought against Europeans, but it is by no means the first time that they have battled side by side with the English. The Akas, they have fought in the unparalled fury, and undergone untold hardships in many campaigns, marching and fighting and camping with our own troops, to whom they are no strangers. In the Indian Mutiny, in the two Afghan wars, in Burma, in Egypt, in the Chitral, and dozens of frontier campaigns, from one side of India to the other, they have shown themselves capable of marvellous endurance and tremendous energy. Because it is hot in India it is an entire delusion to suppose that our Indian armies are mere fine-weather fighters. The rigors of a European winter are nothing to what these troops have experienced in times past, fighting on the northern frontiers of the Indian empire, on the roof of the world. Passing from the heat of the plains they have climbed up into the mountains. They know what rain is, such as is never seen in Europe. They have fought and stormed fortresses at 11,000 feet above sea-level, and camped with the thermometer at 20 degrees below freezing point, the rivers frozen, and snow covering the ground. Among the most famous native regiments are the Gurkhas, short, slight, wiry men of tremendous strength, capable of amazing endurance. The Bengal Lancers are other famous fighters, men of splendid physique, and magnificent horsemen, highly disciplined, and knowing no fear. It is of these men that Lord Curzon has said that he hopes to see them marching through the streets of Berlin.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

British Columbia Sanitary Inspection  
That Canada's western province is keeping to the fore in the matter of sanitary measures is evidenced by the fact that the provincial health department has despatched inspectors to the new settlements, mining, logging and construction camps, where there is a lack of sanitary conveniences. Too often very little care is given to cleanliness and health precautions in these temporary establishments, and it is with a view to a thorough investigation of their condition that the present inspection is being made. Reports so far received show very satisfactory results of the government's watchfulness.

### Not Worth Keeping

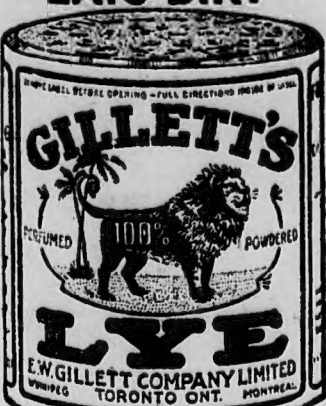
A young fellow called on a dealer in dogs one day and said: "I'm looking in for a certain kind of dog, but I don't know the name of it."

"Can you describe it?" asked the dealer. "I have nearly all kinds for sale."

"Well," said the young man thoughtfully, "I want a dog about so high and so long"—designating the size. "It's a kind of greyhound," he said. "It ain't a greyhound, either, because his tail is shorter than any of the greyhounds, and his nose is shorter, and he ain't so slim round the body. But still he's a kind of greyhound. Do you keep any such dogs?"

"No, I don't," replied the dog man. "I drown 'em."

## GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



### War and the Eugenist

The economist, the political idealist, the moral enthusiast—leaders in all branches of thought, will regard the present war with doubt and misgiving. But none will deplore it so deeply as the eugenist. The man with visions of race improvement, the believer in the hereditary transmission of physical characteristics, must behold the destruction of the strong and hardy, the preservation of the weak and infirm. He is convinced that the physical improvement of the peoples of Europe will, as a result of the conflict, receive a century's setback. His fears are well grounded; his faith has the justification of history. Napoleon's fatal genius clouded all Europe with the gloom of war, wrecked commerce and industry, crushed political freedom. But worst of all, and most lasting, was the blow to the manhood of France. That was repairable only through the course of centuries.

The devastation of humanity is still the most terrible exaction of warfare. Progress in civilization, in political, economic and personal freedom is dearly bought, if it is attained only at the price of physical deterioration.—Conservation of Life.

No Asthma Remedy Like It. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were this not so it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

"A great deal of what we call pleasure is largely imaginary," said the ready-made philosopher. "I suppose so," replied the man who was working on his automobile. "Now, wouldn't you like to be able to take a long ride without having to worry about speed limits, or spark-plugs or tires or anything at all?"

"I should say so!"

"Well, here's a street car ticket."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

### Just From Paris

Isaacstein—Ah, yes, madam, here is von of our latest Paris creations.

Mrs. Catterson—Paris? What are those perforations?

"Those are bullet holes."—Life.

Father—You talk altogether too much. You should cultivate the art of listening.

Willie—But you told me the other day that listeners heard no good of themselves.

## BABY'S FACE MASS OF ERUPTION

Spread Over Head and Neck. Caused Disfigurement, Burning and Itching. Could Not Get Any Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

111 Hibernia Ave., West Toronto, Ont.—

"First we noticed a rash on our child's face, which soon began to spread all over his head and then around his neck. I thought it was going all over his body. It was in red patches on his face, then pimples began to form which broke and matter was running from them. His face and head was a mass of eruption and it caused a very bad disfigurement, also burning and itching. The child could not get any sleep. I tried several kinds of ointments and powders but with no success for about two months. The rash seemed to get worse. Little blisters would form then burst and a lot of discharge would come out."

"We tried Ointment and but to no good effect. After the child had been suffering about two months we were recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a few applications it gave relief and the child began to get some sleep. In about six weeks Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely healed the trouble and not a scar is left." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Tucker, Feb. 19, 1914.

### Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 33-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

## CRUCIFIED ON A DOOR

Germans' Appalling Outrages on Defenseless Peasants

Private J. Yellowley, Northumberland Fusiliers, wounded at La Fere, is now at his home at Seaton Delaval, Durham. He declares that everything he has read in the papers about German atrocities is quite true. "In one place, when we were retiring from Mons, I saw children who had had arms and legs cut off by the Germans. While passing a house I heard moans as of someone in distress. With others of the company I went in, and we found an old man lying dead across the fireplace. This was nothing compared to what met our gaze a moment later, when we came upon a woman nailed to a door. Her arms were outstretched, and through each wrist a nail had been driven. The woman was alive, though unconscious. We were not able to do anything for her until one of our surgeon officers arrived, when we took her down under his directions. This woman, I believe, is still alive; at least, she went on board a boat which took a number of refugees to Manchester."

## Found a Friend in Dr. Chase

His Medicines Proven Effective, and Always Kept at Hand in This Home.

Mrs. Chas. Lovell, Agassiz, B. C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell you what a great friend Dr. Chase's medicines have been to myself and family. I cannot praise his medicines too highly, and Dr. Chase's name is a household word in our home. Well, quite a number of years ago I sent to you for a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for protruding piles, and, having used the sample and found relief, I sent to a neighboring town for four boxes, and I am completely cured."

"I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation, and, after using them, I am completely cured of this dreadful disease. I am the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, and when seven of my children were all very bad with whooping cough, caught in the middle of a severe winter, I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and they were all cured before the winter was over, and now we are never without Dr. Chase's medicines in our home, I recommend them to all."

### Enlarge the Wheat Output

Under normal conditions Canada has about 10,000,000 acres under wheat cultivation. The Dominion department of agriculture is urging Canadian farmers to increase very largely their wheat acreage this fall and next spring, for even if the war is over by the time the next crop is harvested, the story of production in Europe caused through the war, will make wheat high priced next year. Russia alone produces about 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, and if eight or ten million men are put into the field against Germany over winter there is likely to be a shortage in the Russian production alone of as much as Canada produces altogether.—Mail and Empire.

## BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY

Mrs. Simon Aumont, Mushka, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried continually till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvellous change in her and she became happy; gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her. The tablets are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones such as colic, colds, constipation and indigestion, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Worry, when you come to analyze it, is not a social vice. We worry chiefly over those things which concern the "me." Show me that what impends will leave my bank account intact, my health unimpaired, my friends and family out, and any further tormenting solicitude that I may feel is frankly academic. I may still take thought and use preventive measures, but I cease as if by magic to worry over the outcome. On the contrary, I can now work for the accomplishment of my object better than ever before, for most worry is not only an arch form of selfishness, but it is the great inhibitor of action. We say "I am worried," we mean "I fear for myself."—Elliott Park Frost in Atlantic.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"My farewell appearance was an occasion of the greatest enthusiasm," said one prima donna. "Yes," replied the other. "Isn't it remarkable that such a large number of people should have seemed so delighted to hear you for the last time?"—Exchange.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills curing nervous disorders.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "when water is transformed into ice what great change takes place?" "The change in price," replied Tommy.

## CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it rebuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

### MAN'S EYES PULLED OUT

Girl's Hands Chopped Off and Men Roasted Alive

Wounded Belgian soldiers who are arriving in England continue to bring appalling stories of German brutality and vandalism. One, a private named Bogaerts, who has just reached Birmingham, was an eye-witness of several acts of gross cruelty on the part of the Germans. He had been fighting five days in the trenches when he was wounded in the knee, and had to get to the hospital at Louvain as best he could. After his discharge from hospital he was making his way to the coast, and was in Tremeloo when a strong force invaded the place. Quickly Tremeloo was committed to the flames, and Bogaerts saw a number of men who had sought shelter in the cellars dragged up and held against the sides of the burning building until they were partially roasted. Also he saw a German soldier chop off the hands of a girl of seventeen, while his brother was witness to a further atrocity. In this case a man's eyes were pulled out, after which he was buried alive.

Louis de Cock, who was also in Liege, declared that two members of his company took 63 starving Germans prisoners by the simple ruse of walking in front of them eating bread and butter. Later, at Warene, he narrowly escaped death as the result of Uhlans' treachery. De Cock and four Belgians were engaged with four Uhlans, when one of the Germans threw up his hands, and clutching at his throat, showed evident signs of distress. De Cock ran forward, and throwing aside his rifle, was bending over the prostrate Ulian to render him aid, when the latter swiftly drew a revolver. Happily for the Belgian one of De Cock's companions, who had closely watched the incident, was able to put a bullet in the Ulian's head before he could complete his treachery. Auguste Julien Smiltz, who is a native of Louvrol, had been engaged in making a trench outside Maubeuge when the Germans descended on the place. The German artillery had guns with a range of 24 kilometres, while the French guns carried only 14 kilometres. They were thus hopelessly outclassed, and Maubeuge was effectively bombarded. Smiltz detailed several examples of cold-blooded brutality. His wife and two daughters were shot, and his father-in-law's hand was chopped off by a German soldier as he was attempting to close his door.

Mrs. Angler—Are you sure you caught this fish?"

Mr. A.—Sure.

Mrs. A.—It smells very strong.

Mr. A.—Strong! I should say it was! It nearly pulled me overboard!

The New Maid—In my last place I always took things fairly easy.

Cook—Well, it's different here. They keep everything locked up.

### THINK HARD

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of this lady.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to regain breath and strength."

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and used other remedies, but found no relief. "Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances."

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use."

"I like the delicious flavor of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY WEEK

## DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

# ANIMATED WEEKLY WAR PICTURES

SHOWING

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

## Canada's War Camp

Gold Ship Protecting Refugees

BELGIANS DEFENDING LOUVAIN

Mystery Warships; Warship in New York Harbor; 1914 Baseball Champions, and six other reels of the best motion Pictures

These War Pictures are the best obtainable, and give an idea of actual war conditions and operations which cannot be disputed. They are an education in themselves. Come and see them

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Prices as usual

Next instalment of

## "LUCILLE LOVE"

will be shown next wednesday and Thursday

Perfect baking assured because there are no leaky joints around oven or flues in

# McClary's Sask-alta

Range They are made airtight with specially prepared asbestos fibre. See the McClary dealer in your town.

"MADE IN CANADA"

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## SKATING GOODS

WINTER SPORTS AND INDOOR GAMES

Hysmith's Harness Store carry a full line of Sporting Goods, Skates, Skating Boots, Hockey Sticks

We are sole agents for

## AUTOMOBILE SKATES

ounces lighter and stronger

Hysmith's Harness Store has a complete line of Horse Blankets, Robes and Winter Needs

I invite you to look over my stock

J. M. HYSMITH

## The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

## W.C.T.U. Column

### Unsexed

It doesn't unsex her to toil in a factory, Minding the loom from the dawn till the night;

To deal with a schoolful of children refractory

Doesn't unsex her in anyone's sight;

Doesn't unsex her at all, you will note,

But think how exceedingly rough and unwomanly

Woman would be if she happened to vote!

To sweat in a laundry that's torrid and torrid

Doesn't subtract from her womanly charm;

And scrubbing the flage in an echoing corridor

Doesn't unsex her—so where is the harm?

It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with bravery,

Loosing death's hand from its grip on the throat;

But, ah! how the voices grow quivery, quavery,

Wailing, "Alas, 'twill unsex her to vote!"

She's feminine still when she juggles crockery,

Bringing you blithely the order you give;

Toil in a sweatshop where life is a mockery

Just for the pittance on which she can live—

That doesn't seem to unsex her a particle.

"Labor is noble"—so somebody wrote—

But ballots are known as a dangerous article,

Woman's unsexed if you give her the vote.

Berton Braley, in Collier's.

## Inter-Denominational Laymen's Banquet

The Inter-Denominational Laymen's Banquet held on the evening of November 18th was a great success. About sixty-five men sat down to a supper which reflected unusual credit on the ladies of Didsbury and the committee in charge. But the feast provided by the ladies, excellent as it was, was nothing compared with the feast provided by the speakers from Calgary and Toronto.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith acted as chairman. The list of speakers included Messrs. Scruton and Dingle, business men, and Rev. Wm. Shearer, from Calgary and Herbert Caskey, general secretary of Laymen's missionary movement, from Toronto. Every speaker had a message that was full of fun, interest and inspection, not the least pleasing feature was the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed. When the Banquet was over everyone was in good humor and everyone was feeling called to a larger service and a bigger sacrifice.

It is thus almost needless to add that the Laymen's Banquet has become popular in Didsbury, and that if ever another is held the number availing themselves of the privilege of attending will greatly exceed sixty-five.

### STRAYED

Black mulie bull coming 2 years and one steer 2 years, both branded H F half circle under on left hip. Strayed from Sec. 8, Tp. 31, R. 27. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by J. H. HENK, Didsbury, Alta.

## Provincial Aid for Technical Education and Agricultural Instruction in the Public and High Schools

The Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education has announced that the Order-in-Council providing for special provincial aid for technical education was passed on Monday, November 2nd. The details regarding the schedule of grants and regulations are now being forwarded to the school boards and teachers throughout the province.

The plan adopted provides for special grants (a) to school boards, to assist them in providing the necessary equipment and in maintaining the classes, and (b) to the teachers to encourage them to qualify for the special instruction and give satisfactory services therein after having qualified.

In rural and village districts while assistance is given for instruction in manual training and household science special emphasis is placed on instruction in agriculture and gardening. In town districts the encouragement of instruction in household science and manual training receives special attention, while that in agriculture and its related sciences is also provided for. In the cities the plan provides for the greatest proportionate aid being given toward the development of night class instruction and pre vocational, vocational and technical day classes. Substantial aid is given also for the encouragement of night class instruction in the smaller communities, particularly in the industrial and mining centres.

In all cases the local organization, the accomodation and equipment provided, the courses of instruction and the instructors must be approved by the Department of Education before the grants may be paid. In order that the quality of instruction may be maintained at a high standard, the teachers of the various special subjects and courses will have to meet the requirements of the Department of Education before being recognized for grant purposes. For the more advanced work qualified specialists with teachers' certificates from accredited institutions will receive due recognition upon application to the Department of Education. For the elementary phases of the work in the various subjects the teachers, not already qualified, may secure the necessary training at the Summer School for Teachers.

To insure that unity of purpose and effort necessary to secure the fullest and most economical use of all accomodation, equipment and specialized service available, the courses and classes affected by these grants are to form an integral part of the school system under the control of the school board and under the general direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Schools in those school districts where such an official is employed by the board, and in all other cases under the direction of a principal to be designated as the supervising principal of the schools of the district.

In order that the night class work for this winter may receive full benefit in the way of provincial aid, the schedule of grants in so far as it pertains to night class instruction is to be deemed to have been in force on and after October 1, 1914. The remainder of the schedule becomes operative on and after January 1st, 1915.

## Westerdale (Methodist Church) Mission

Services for Public Worship are held every Sunday at the following times and places:

WESTERDALE—Morning Service, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 12 noon. Young Peoples Meeting, 8 p.m. HARRISON SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. ARDMORE SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Everybody Welcome Pastor: ROBERT HOLLOWAY Didsbury P. 6

## The Relief From Pain

Is Worth Many Times the Cost.

Do you know that nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply muscular rheumatism, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, which attacks the larger joints, knees, hips and shoulders? None of these varieties requires any internal treatment. All you need is a free application of

### Chamberlain's Liniment

with vigorous massage to effect a cure. Try it. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. It costs but a trifle. If you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle, take it back and get your money. Is that not fair? Price 25c; large size 50c.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

J. A. MCGHEE, JOHN NIXON, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

### W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

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Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

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Didsbury . . . Alberta



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—57065.



# The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, I am glad she got something that pleased both you and her. You must remember that she belongs to a much younger generation than either you or I, Mrs. Gray, and therefore her tastes go with the times. I must see and get some one else to chaperon her."

"It's downright wrong, sir, that she should have to go to Vauxhall Bridge Road every day—it isn't right, indeed, sir."

"Well, I am greatly obliged to you for telling me, and I must honestly say I don't like the story—I don't like what you have said. I have reasons, which I cannot explain. Well, I will get a very careful chaperon for Miss Barbara, and now leave me, Mrs. Gray; you will only be troubled with her for a day or two at the most."

"Thank you, sir. I thought you would see things in a reasonable light."

Mrs. Gray went back to her private sitting room, where she called the different "hussies" and scolded each in turn, getting impatient answers from some, and causing others to weep with distress at her extreme crossness.

"Life would be so nice now," said one of the girls, "if only Mrs. Gray were not so nasty in herself. It's a perfect pleasure to see the little lady about, and don't Mr. Sunningley look 'appy!'"

But Mr. Sunningley felt anything but happy as he sat and sat in his dining-room. He hadn't the least doubt that the person who had followed Barbara was her mother. It was impossible to allow such a thing to go on. To permit the sweet little daughter and the mother to meet was out of the question! All chances of their doing so must be put a stop to with a firm hand, and that immediately. How could it be done? How was it possible to tell the child? The letters in the black box informed her that she had a mother alive; but she was also given to understand that she was far from London, and that she would never see her again. There were directions, also, that if she met her she was on no account to speak to her. Barbara had been terribly distressed at first, when she read all this about her mother—for most girls love their mothers very dearly—and she had thought how nice it would be to love her mother—to get her to comfort her—particularly now that her father was dead. But she certainly did not associate Mrs. Chance with that overdressed, unpleasant-looking woman who had followed Mrs. Gray and herself all the way from Vauxhall Bridge Road to the entrance to Dean's Yard.

After a long time, Mr. Sunningley rose, sighed deeply, and went into the drawing-room. Barbara who was reading a story which she found on the table, sprang up when he appeared.

"I have been wondering when you were coming to me," she said. "That's your very most comfortable chair, and won't you have a smoke? Daddy always had a smoke in the evening. I don't mind a bit."

"Don't you, darling? What a dear little thing you are! Some women strongly object to anything in the tobacco line."

"Oh! I wouldn't smoke myself, for anything!" said Barbara. "But I should like to see you smoke, for it would remind me of daddy."

"Well, Barbara, I may have a cigarette presently, but now I have something to say to you, my child. Something of very grave importance."

"What is that, Uncle Horace? How—how perplexed you look! How worried—and you were so happy at dinner! What can have happened?"

"Barbara, I want to know one thing. I have had an interview with Mrs. Gray—"

"Oh!" said Barbara. "Mrs. Gray doesn't like me."

"She does and she doesn't, Barbara. It would be exceedingly difficult for anyone, either man or woman, not to like you, my little girl. But as a matter of fact, she finds that the necessary attendance on you takes up too much of her time, and she can't look after the house as she likes to look after it."

"But why should I have all this attendance, Uncle Horace? When I was living with Mrs. Russell in Vauxhall Bridge Road, I went here, there and everywhere by myself, and nobody thought of taking care of me, and I was quite happy. You see, I am twenty years of age, and—"

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Sunningley interrupting her. "I know about your age, but that is not the question. While you were with Mrs. Russell, you were dressed very much as a girl who lives in that sort of house would be dressed. But now you are my adopted daughter things have completely changed for you. You are dressed according to your station, and you look quite different. You were always a pretty girl, Barbara—I don't want to flatter you, my love, but you were—and now that you have, and will have, suitable clothes, it would not be at all correct for you to go about alone. Mrs. Gray says she hasn't time to take you out as much as is necessary, and I am therefore puzzled to know who to get to take

care of you."

"I wonder if Miss Lacy would come every morning, and stay with me until the evening," said Barbara.

"Who is Miss Lacy, dear?"

"She was my governess when father was alive—I mean she left long before father died—and she lives in a dear little house in St. John's Wood. She was very, very kind to me—I could not have stayed on at Mrs. Russell's without her giving me a reference, and I think she would be delighted to earn a little money. I could pay her what I get from Miss Octavia Henslowe, couldn't I? It would be a great help to her, for I know she is not at all well off."

"That's a good idea," said Sunningley. "But the fact is, Barbara, I don't want you to go to Vauxhall Bridge Road any more."

"Oh! But I must," said Barbara. She began to tremble—her lips quivered—"I promised her, poor old thing. It's the one thing she looks forward to. You can't refuse me."

"I am afraid I must, my child, for the present. Did you observe a woman who followed you to-day?"

"Oh, yes! But she was quite harmless. She was slowly dressed and I did not like her expression. Mrs. Gray seemed very much annoyed with her."

"There you are, Barbara, my dear, you must clearly understand that you must never speak to strangers, either men or women, in the London streets. Now, this woman may follow you once more—she'll trace you to this house—she won't rest until she does, and—Barbara, for my sake, don't go to Vauxhall Bridge Road, for the present. Give it up for one week, and you shall write a letter to Miss Octavia Lacy telling her it is my wish. Will you refuse Uncle Horace what I know your dear father would wish you to do?"

"Of course not, Uncle Horace, if I can really go back to Miss Octavia at the end of the week. You don't know what her life is. She is always alone or being scolded by Miss Lavinia. I don't think Miss Lavinia is at all an amiable woman. Both ladies are a little difficult to deal with, but surely when one is deaf and nearly blind, the other ought to have patience with her. She made me tell her every little thing that had happened since I left—I can't tell you how she loved it!"

"Well, Barbara, for one week you must give it up, and meanwhile I will send you with Mrs. Gray in a carriage to-morrow morning, to see Miss Lacy. And Mrs. Gray will arrange terms with her, if she can spare time to be your chaperon, but you are never to walk out alone, my dear. Never, you understand."

"Uncle Horace"—Barbara gave a quick sigh—"Doesn't that seem a little like—like prison?"

"No, child. Where love is—there is no prison. And I love you dearly, Barbara. What I do, I do for your good. I trust things will be all right at the end of a week, and that you will have a very happy time with Uncle Horace. Now, sit down to the piano and sing me a song. How well I remember the songs you used to sing to your father and me when I came for one of my red-letter days to Worthing-on-the-Hill."

Barbara immediately complied; she had a low voice, slightly contralto, and very sweet. She sang two or three of the Scotch melodies, and the old gentleman listened, beating time with his hand; but all the while his thoughts were full of that strange woman who had followed little Barbara from Vauxhall Bridge Road to Dean's Yard.

## CHAPTER XIII.

The woman who had followed Barbara, had done so at first unintentionally. Then she observed something in the girl's face and small dainty figure which caused her heart to beat furiously.

The woman knew at the moment when Mrs. Gray turned and spoke to her that she was looking at her own child. The child she had lost seventeen years ago. As she tottered down the street after Mrs. Gray's reproach, she clenched her hands—her brow darkened—she was making up her mind. This woman had apartments in Chesney Street—she also had other rooms in another part of town.

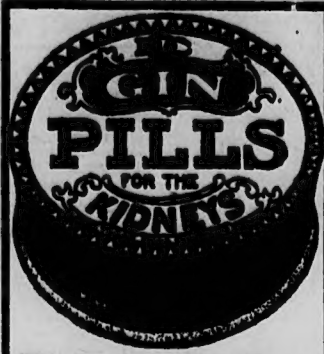
She was known in the place where she lived as Mrs. Florence Dunbar. Wherever she lived she ruled—she was much feared by those neighbors who were as bad as herself—she lived on the fear she inspired, and in consequence could do pretty much what she liked. But, on the other hand, there were some people she dreaded—Henry Ferris first and foremost; and now the two lawyers, Messrs. Parkes and Sunningley. She had seen mention of her husband's death in the newspapers—for she was a well-read and well educated woman—and nothing would induce her not to keep herself up to the news of the day. On reading of the death of the Rev. Humphrey Chance she fully expected that her allowance would cease—but no, it was still sent regularly to the General Post Office.

The woman was neither good nor happy; she had lived a bad life, and brought misery on others—she struggled over and over to refrain from crime—but all in vain. Crime pursued her—she could not get away from it or its dire consequences.

On the present occasion, as she walked down the sloppy, dirty streets, her heart was full of her child—the little dear one she had brought into the world—the best part of her was shaken to its depths. Sin repelled her—for the time she wished to be good.

"I'll see her again—I'll see her again," she murmured. "Yes, if I die for it, I'll get her; is she not mine? Darling that she is; that disagreeable woman shall not keep her—she knows nothing of my past life, she shall never know. I'll be good for her sweet sake. My little one, my little one."

Mrs. Dunbar—or Mrs. Florence Dunbar, as she liked to be called—turned down Chesney Street just as Kate Jessop was coming home. Kate had a half day off; this usually happened on Wednesdays, when most of the shops in the neighborhood were shut. Kate had been very angry indeed with Barbara for giving up all acquaintance with her. But she was no match with Mrs. Russell and, as she had been forbidden the house, and did not dare to show her face where Mrs. Russell told her not to come, she thought less of Barbara as time wore on. It so happened, however, on this special evening, after having had a right good time with her favorite young man—she had gone with him a long way on the outside of a 'bus in the direction of Kew—she had come back hungry, and somehow her thoughts reverted to little Barbara Chance.



## This is the Box to get if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble

There's nothing else like it—nothing just as good, that will do you as much good. There is only this one prescription known as Gin Pills. You can get it at all dealers in the box shown above.

Be sure to ask for "GIN PILLS" and see that the box you are offered bears the legend "GIN PILLS", together with the name, National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, on band around the box.

At all dealers—50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—Gin Pills may also be had in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills—trial treatment sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

**Gin Pills**  
FOR THE KIDNEYS

turned down Chesney Street just as Kate Jessop was coming home. Kate had a half day off; this usually happened on Wednesdays, when most of the shops in the neighborhood were shut. Kate had been very angry indeed with Barbara for giving up all acquaintance with her. But she was no match with Mrs. Russell and, as she had been forbidden the house, and did not dare to show her face where Mrs. Russell told her not to come, she thought less of Barbara as time wore on. It so happened, however, on this special evening, after having had a right good time with her favorite young man—she had gone with him a long way on the outside of a 'bus in the direction of Kew—she had come back hungry, and somehow her thoughts reverted to little Barbara Chance.

"It was lively in the country," she said to herself. Just then Mrs. Dunbar passed her. Mrs. Dunbar walked slowly, letting her purple silk dress trail on the muddy street. Her tongue had become slightly crooked. This was after she had imbibed a large glass of whisky at a public-house near. She tottered slightly. Kate Jessop knew her well—she was an habitude of Chesney Street, and the best girls there avoided her. Kate was one of those who did not care to speak to Mrs. Dunbar; she knew nothing of her history, but every one said that the woman was up to no good. In fact, it was whispered among the boys and girls of Chesney Street that she had often seen the inside of a prison. This Kate was quite sure of. She hurried now, in order to get into her own house; but Mrs. Dunbar called after her—

"I want to speak to you, Miss Jessop."

"Indeed," said Kate, "and what may you be wanting with me?"

Low as the miserable woman had fallen, she had not lost the voice of a lady, her accent, compared to Kate's was extremely refined. Kate stopped and looked at her.

## (To Be Continued)

Tommy came home from school looking so depressed that mother was worried. Inquiry resulted in the presentation of a little note from teacher. Tommy had been very naughty that day and needed a serious reprimand. "What did you do?" questioned his mother.

"Nothing," was the wailing answer. "She asked a question and I was the only one who could answer it."

"But what was the question?" came mother's puzzled but natural query.

"Who put the dead mouse in the drawer of her desk," sobbed Tommy in reply.

## ROAD HOGS OF EUROPE

### THE LITTLE NATIONS DEFENDED

Stirring Speech Delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in Queen's Hall

"There is no man in this room who has always regarded the prospects of engaging in a great war with greater reluctance, with greater repugnance, than I have done throughout the whole of my political life. There is no man either inside or outside of this room more convinced that we could not have avoided it without national dishonor. I am fully alive to the fact that whenever a nation was engaged in any war she has always invoked the sacred name of honor. Many a crime has been committed in its name; there are some crimes being committed now. (Hear, hear.)"

"But all the same, national honor is a reality, and any nation that disregards it is doomed. Why is our honor as a country involved in this war? Because in the first place we are bound in an honorable obligation to

defend the independence, the liberty, the integrity of a small neighbor, that has lived peaceably, but she could not have compelled us, because she was weak. The man who declines to discharge his debt because his creditor is too poor to enforce it is a black-guard."

"We entered into this treaty, a solemn treaty, a full treaty, to defend Belgium and her integrity. Our signatures are attached to the document. Our signatures do not stand alone there. This was not the only country to defend the integrity of Belgium. Russia, France, Austria and Prussia are all there. Why did they not perform the obligation? It is suggested that when you quote this treaty, it is purely an excuse on our part. It is our low craft and cunning, just to cloak our jealousy of a superior civilization we are attempting to destroy."

"Our answer is the action we took in 1870. What was that? Mr. Gladstone was then prime minister. Lord Granville, I think, was then foreign secretary. I have never heard it alleged to their charge that they were ever Jingo. What did they do in 1870? We called upon the belligerent powers to respect that treaty. We called upon France, we called upon Germany. At that time, bear in mind, the greatest danger to Belgium came from France and not from Germany. We intervened to protect Belgium against France exactly as we are doing now to protect her against Germany. We are proceeding exactly in the same way. We invited both the belligerent powers to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck? He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question in view of the treaties in force. France gave a similar answer."

"We received the thanks at that time of the Belgian people for our intervention in a very remarkable document. This is a document addressed by the municipality of Brussels to Queen Victoria after that intervention."

"The great and noble people over whose destinies you preside have just given a further proof of its benevolent sentiments towards this country. The voice of the English nation has been heard above the din of arms. It has asserted the principles of justice and right. Next to the unalterable attachment of the Belgian people to their independence the strongest sentiment which fills their hearts is that of an imperishable gratitude to the people of Great Britain."

"That was in 1870. Mark what follows. Three or four days after that document of thanks the French army was wedged up against the Belgian frontier. Every means of escape shut up by a ring of flame from Prussian cannon. There was one way of escape. What was that? By violating the neutrality of Belgium. What did they do? The French on that occasion preferred ruin, humiliation to the breaking of their bond."

"The French Emperor, French marshals, 100,000 Frenchmen in arms preferred to be carried captive to the strange land of their enemy rather than dishonor the name of their country. It was the last French army defeat. Had they violated Belgian neutrality the whole history of that war would have been changed. And yet it was the interest of France to break the treaty. She did not do it."

"It is the interest of Prussia to break the treaty, and she has done it. (Shame!) Well, why? She avowed it with cynical contempt for every principle of justice. She says treaties only bind you when it is to your interest to keep them. 'What is a treaty?' says the German chancellor; 'a scrap of paper!'"

"Have you any five-pound notes about you? I am not calling for them. Have you any of those neat little Treasury £1 notes? If you have, burn them; they are only scraps of paper. What are they made of? Rags. What are they worth? The whole credit of the British empire. 'Scraps of paper!'"

"I have been dealing with scraps of paper within the last month. We suddenly found the commerce of the world coming to a standstill. The machine had stopped. Why? I will tell you. We discovered, many of us for the first time—I don't pretend to say that I do not know much more about the machinery of commerce today than I did six weeks ago, and there are a good many men like me—we discovered the machinery of commerce was moved by bills of exchange. I have seen some of them, wretched, crinkled, scrawled over, blotched, frowzy, and yet these wretched little scraps of paper moved great ships, laden with thousands of tons of precious cargo, from one end of the world to the other. What was the motive power behind them? The honor of commercial men. Treaties are the currency of international statesmanship."

"Let us be fair. German merchants, German traders had the reputation of being as upright and straightforward as any traders in the world. But if the currency of German commerce is to be debased to the level of that of her statesmanship, no trader, from Shanghai to Valparaiso, will ever look at a German signature again. The doctrine of the scrap of paper, this doctrine which is superscribed by Bismarck as treaties which serve only as long as it is to his interest goes to the root of public law."

"It is the straight road to barbarism. Just as if you remove the magnetic pole whenever it was in the way of a German cruiser the whole navigation of the seas would become dangerous, difficult, impossible, and the whole machinery of civilization will break down if this doctrine wins in this war."

"We are fighting against barbarism. But there is only one way of putting it right: there are no nations that say they will only respect treaties when it is to their interest to do so, we

## PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

HUNT &amp; CO. LONDON

must make it to their interest to do so for the future.

"What is their defence? Just look at the interview which took place between the British ambassador and great German officials. When their attention was called to this treaty 'e which they were partners, they said: 'We cannot help that.' Rapidity of action was the great German asset. There is a greater asset for a nation than rapidity of action, and that is honest dealing."

"What are her excuses? She said Belgium was plotting against her; Belgium was engaged in a great conspiracy with Britain and with France to attack her. Not merely is it not true, but Germany knows it is not true. What is her other excuse? France meant to invade Germany through Belgium. Absolutely untrue. France offered Belgium five army corps to defend her if she was attacked. Belgium said, 'I don't require them. I have got the word of the Kaiser. Shall Caesar send a lie? All these tales about conspiracy have been fanned up since."

"A great nation ought to be ashamed to behave like a fraudulent bankrupt. It is not true she says. She has deliberately broken this treaty; and we were in honor bound to stand by it."

"Belgium has been treated brutally; how brutally we shall not yet know. We know already too much. What had she done? Did she send an ultimatum to Germany? Did she challenge Germany? Had she inflicted any wrongs upon Germany which the Kaiser was bound to redress? She was one of the most unoffending little countries in Europe. She was peaceable, industrious, thrifty, hard-working, giving offence to no one, and her cornfields have been trampled down, her villages have been burned to the ground, her art treasures have been destroyed, her men have been slaughtered—yes, and her women and children, too (Shame)."

"What had Belgium done? Hundreds of thousands of her people have had their quiet, comfortable little homes burned to the dust, and are wandering homeless in their own land. What is their crime? Their crime was that they trusted to the word of a Prussian king. I don't know what the Kaiser hopes to achieve by this war. I have a shrewd idea of what he will get; but one thing is made certain, that no nation in future will ever commit that crime again."

"I am not going to enter into these tales. Many of them are untrue. War is a grim, ghastly business at best or at worst, and I am not going to say that all that has been said in the way of tales of outrage must necessarily be true. I will go beyond that and say that if you turn two millions of men, forced, conscripted, and compelled and driven, into the field, you will certainly get amongst them a certain number of men who will do things that the nation itself will be ashamed of."

"It is enough for me to have the story which the Germans themselves avow, admit, defend, proclaim—the burning and massacring, the shooting down of harmless people—why? Because, according to the Germans they fired on German soldiers. What business had German soldiers there at all. Belgium was acting in pursuance of a most sacred right—the right to defend your own home. But they were not in uniform when they shot. If a burglar broke into the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, destroyed his furniture, shot down his servants, ruined his art treasures, especially those he made himself, burned his precious manuscripts, do you think he would wait until he got into uniform before he shot him down?"

"German perfidy has already failed. They entered Belgium to save time; the time has gone. They have not gained time, but they have lost their good name."

"But Belgium was not the only little nation that has been attacked in this war, and I make no excuse for referring to the case of the other little nation, the case of Serbia. The history of Serbia is not unblotted. What history in the category of nations is unblotted? The first nation that is without sin let her cast a stone at Serbia. A nation trained in a horrible school, she won her freedom with her tenacious valour, and she has maintained it by the same courage. If any Serbians were mixed up in the assassination of the Grand Duke they ought to be punished. Serbia admits that. The Serbian government had nothing to do with it. Not even Austria claimed that. The Serbian prime minister is one of the most capable and honored men in Europe. Serbia was willing to punish any one of her subjects who had been proved to have any complicity in that assassination. What more could you expect?"

(Continued next week)

"I have killed him after him and column after column," he was telling an admiring circle of friends.

"Some distinguished military man, I suppose?" asked the stranger.

"On the contrary," confided the man at his right, "he's the news censor."

—Buffalo Express.

## Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Stinging. Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy. 25c. For Bank of the City, Chicago. Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



## GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND NOW EXTENDED TO AMERICANS

### AMERICAN CONSUL OBLIGED TO LEAVE GERMANY

**American Consul and his Wife were Persecuted by the Germans because they Spoke the Hated English Language, and Were Finally Forced to Leave**

The story of how German hatred of everything English, even the English language, made life in Germany unbearable for an American consul and led to his resignation, is told in a recent issue of the London Times.

Mr. Frank Deedmeier, who has held consular posts in Canada, Italy and Austria, was appointed some three months ago to the position of consul at Chemnitz, "the Manchester of Germany." A few days ago he arrived in London with his wife on his way to Washington. He has been forced to resign his post at Chemnitz by reason of the insults to which he and his wife were constantly subjected by the people of Chemnitz. Because Mrs. Deedmeier could not speak German, they conversed in the streets and in other public places in their own language. Again and again mobs of well-dressed Germans collected around them as they were walking through the streets and threatened them with violence, and when Mr. Deedmeier protested that he was American consul, he was answered, "That makes no difference to us. No one shall speak the hated English language in our city." Further, they were invited by the proprietor of a leading restaurant to keep away from his establishment and Mrs. Deedmeier was frequently refused admission to shops.

On August 28, Mr. Deedmeier called upon the mayor of the city and asked for protection. The mayor made rather light of the matter but undertook to issue a cautionary notice to the tradespeople through the local newspapers. Later, the following correspondence passed between the consul and the mayor:

American Consulate, Chemnitz, August 28, 1914.  
To the Hon. the Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Sturm, Chemnitz:  
Sir,—Permit me to thank you for the prompt exercise of your influence and for your appeal to the inhabitants of Chemnitz in behalf of myself, my wife and of other Americans.

That my appeal to you for protection was justified is proven by the last sentence of an article which appeared in the local Allgemeine Zeitung, Friday, the 28th instant, in which this newspaper covertly incites this population to just the kind of actions about which I was obliged to complain to you.

All over the United States the consular officers of his majesty the emperor of Germany are now engaged in enrolling German subjects of military age for the present war, and these German consular officers are in no wise interfered with in this work by the American government.

I, as the American consul at Chemnitz, am hard at work every day to protect the interests of German subjects in countries now at war with Germany; and when, after my day's task is done, my wife and I appear in the streets of Chemnitz, and we converse in the language of our country, we are exposed to coarse abuse by persons who are incited thereto by such organs as the Allgemeine Zeitung, a newspaper which has written much on the subject of Belgian outrages.—With the assurances of my highest esteem, Frank Deedmeier, American Consul, Rat der Stadt, Chemnitz, Aug. 28.

Dear Mr. Consul,—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of this date. The bitter feeling against England, which in our opinion is chiefly responsible for the present war, is self-evident. But there is no one in Chemnitz who would intentionally offend an American. I trust that the newspaper article published at my request will be sufficient to save you further annoyance.

In this connection many suggestions reached me to recommend to Ameri-

cans to wear distinctive emblems, perhaps in the form of small American flags. They would then be readily recognized as such and treated with special consideration by our population. I must leave it to you whether you will adopt this suggestion.—With great esteem, Dr. Sturm, Oberbürgermeister.

American Consulate, Chemnitz, September 7.

Dear Mr. Oberbürgermeister,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult.

Your kindly recommendation that all local Americans wear a distinctive emblem, perhaps in the form of a small American flag, has been seriously considered by myself, and by other persons at Berlin, who have been consulted on the subject.

In view, however, of the fact that I have charge, with the consent of the imperial government, of the interests of the British subjects in this consular district, it is considered that the wearing of such emblems would tend to at once individualize all other persons speaking English but not using these emblems as British subjects, and to expose these to the kind of hostilities to which I have been subjected.—With great esteem, Frank Deedmeier, American Consul.

The following is a translation of the article in the local Allgemeine Zeitung of August 28 referred to in the correspondence:

"The local representative of the United States has made complaint at the Ratstelle that he and his wife, as well as other Americans, are molested on the streets and in the street cars for the reason that they converse in the English language. There is in our city a considerable number of Americans, with whom we are at peace and in amity. It should not be necessary to call attention to the fact that the representatives of the United States have taken over the protection of Germans in danger in foreign countries to justify the request to be mindful of the reputation of our city as a hospitable place and to abstain from molesting any persons conversing in the English language, to avoid interference with subjects of the friendly American nation."

"The foregoing notice was sent us from the Ratshauskanzlei. This is to be regretted. On the other hand, we want to impress it upon foreigners to be circumspect and careful in the use, upon the streets and in public places, of the language of that nation which we hate today the most."

The suggestion that the consul and other Americans should wear distinguishing emblems was urged by prominent citizens at Chemnitz, who called personally at the Consulate; but though this would have secured perfect protection to Mr. and Mrs. Deedmeier, they refused to adopt it. In Mr. Deedmeier's opinion, it would have let loose the mob of Chemnitz upon the hundred or more defenceless English subjects in and about the city. Many of the persons who insulted the consul and his wife were known to the authorities, but none was punished or even reprimanded.

In spite of the mayor's cautionary notice, the threats and indignities continued, and the consul was at last obliged to give warning that he would close the consulate. Upon this a guard was provided for him and his wife, and they never appeared again in public without that guard. After bearing this for some time Mr. Deedmeier appealed to the American ambassador at Berlin, but was presently convinced that the ambassador was unable to secure him and his wife against molestation. Consequently, when the last American tourist had gone from the district Mr. Deedmeier resigned and left the country.

## The Cost of Living Problem

### Inducements Should be Made to Keep the Man on the Farm

The present year has earned the distinction in the business world at least as one of depression; that is, a period of money scarcity. A peculiar difference is noticeable, however, between this period of stringency and the one which we had about twenty years ago in that, on this occasion the cost of the necessities of life has shown no marked tendency to come down. In fact these have advanced in price if anything.

For a number of years attention has been called to the rate at which our rural population has been flocking to the cities. These wholesale desertions from the land have been real and are prompted by causes which influence the growth and comparative prosperity of this whole Dominion. The farm life of our country has not kept pace with its mercantile and manufacturing achievements. People seem to find more pleasant occupation more agreeable surroundings and better wages in our cities and factories.

If the cost of living is to be lowered, rural life and pursuits must be shown of a large part of their drudgery and be made more attractive, and the most important step in this direction is, of course, education. Next to this comes the manufacturer's ability to place city comforts in a larger degree within the reach of the people who till the soil. Outside of

the general line of farm implements, Canadian manufacturers have not done all they might in this respect. The kerosene lamp is still supreme, the farmer still carries his water while his wife does the milking, washing and cooking in the same old way.

What is evidently wanted among other things is a line of plumbing fittings at a moderate price that can be set up by the farmer himself; compact systems of heating and lighting, and devices for the production and utilization of power, etc. We have applied efficiency principles to our industries until they have become automatic and their operatives more or less automatons, but the source of our subsistence is still being run in a hap-hazard, wasteful way, and while we often hear of one man replacing many in the factory by the aid of improved appliances, the farmer's son still supplants only his father who has gone before him, and in not a few instances doesn't even seek to accomplish this, but hires himself citywards.—Canadian Machinery.

### Enemies' Property in Empire Safe

Emperor Wilhelm is popularly supposed to have large investments in the timber and mineral lands of British Columbia, and it has been rumored in London that the British government was considering the confiscation of the Emperor's property in Canada. It can be stated, on the authority of a high official in the foreign office, that the government has no thought of confiscating the property of alien enemies located within the confines of the British empire.

## Effect of French Guns

### French are Using an Effective New Gas Explosive

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted darkly that the French have no fear of the terrible siege guns which Germany had prepared in secret, and with which they reduced Namur in 24 hours instead of the three months it was thought that city could hold out, Paris, it was stated, would be defended by an arm more secret and even more terrible. A clue to this peril to the German advance is given by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. He says:

There have been rumors before of the terrible explosive which M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, had placed at the service of France. It had been tried once near Chalons, so it was said, on a flock of sheep. A shell charged with the new explosive burst above them. The smoke cleared away. Of the four hundred sheep four hundred were dead. It has been used now, I learn, in the bitter earnest of war.

A friend of mine, a member of the American branch of the Red Cross, returned to Paris from a visit to the trenches around Meaux, whither he had gone with his ambulance to bring in the wounded. The strange horror of what he had seen there was still in his eyes.

"I saw," he said, "the German trenches as the French guns left them. They were filled with dead, but with dead in such posture as the world has never seen since the Destroying Angel passed above the Philistine camp in that avenging night of Scripture. It was as though some blight from Heaven had fallen upon them. There they stood in line, rifles to shoulder, a silent company of ghosts in the grey light of dawn. I approached them."

"There was no horror in their faces, no agony of surprise even. Only over them was a film of fine greyish powder. You would have said that they had travelled a long and dusty road. I have seen men before who had died of asphyxiation, but here was no sign of the agonizing struggle for breath. It was as if a deep and sudden sleep had overtaken them—only their eyes were open. They might have been there for all eternity thus, their rifles at rest. I felt that if I touched them they would crumble into dust. Never have I seen anything more terrible than these erect, silent figures in the chill dawn."

That was my friend's story. I give it without comment.

## Germans in Prison Camp

### Prisoners of Great Britain are Treated Well

On the lofty plateau, tree encircled with western gaps giving glimpses of the sea, some 1,900 prisoners, seamen, stokers, Uhlans, spies, suspects, and an old baron or two—watch the smoke which rises from their field kitchens and the sentries who pace between the rings of barbed wire that cut them off from the outer British world.

It is early morning, and a bugle call announces the daily inspection by the prison camp commandant. The interpreter who walks beside the grey-haired officer is scarcely needed, for almost everyone of the 150 tents has at least one occupant who can converse fluently in English. These prisoners of war are treated with far more consideration than is the British soldier confined in a detention barracks for some petty military offence.

They may send for baggage—upon which the authorities occasionally have to pay carriage; they may write and receive letters every day of the week, although before delivery or despatch these epistles undergo close scrutiny; and they may supplement a liberal diet by purchases at the "dry canteen." The "dry canteen" is practically a grocer's shop, set up close to the first barbed-wire fence, through which the prisoners make their purchases. No newspapers or intoxicants are allowed, but tobacco, cigarettes and cigars are bought freely.

The prisoners are allowed 1-2 pounds of bread a day, while Tommy Atkins has to be content with one pound. Today the commandant halts under his inspection, and through the interpreter calls to him the captains of five tents which have sprung up at the end of the line since his round of the previous morning. The occupants of the new tents are Uhlans, captured in the reverse to the German right wing. If these are the Germans who inspire such terror to the peasantry, and whose barbarities have gained for them an unenviable notoriety, one wonders what will happen when they are confronted by a British cavalry force of a quarter, or even one-sixth of their strength.

These prisoners are boys, agriculturists obviously, sullen and sheepish and without a spark of the dare-devil audacity which words "Balacava" across the pages of Britain's military history. Certainly they fail to impress the commandant, who, turning to his interpreter, says: "They don't look as though they are likely to break prison, but tell them that if they do they will certainly be shot. Tell them we want to treat them kindly. They are being better fed and housed than our men at the front, or even Kitchener's troops at home, and so long as they behave themselves they will be well treated."

### Wants Half Million Warm Mittens

The Grand Duke Michael Mikhaelovich, of Russian, who, with his wife, the Countess Torby, has long made his home in England, appeals to the public to assist him in sending half a million pairs of woollen gloves and mittens to the British soldier in the field.

## NOBLE RESPONSE HAS BEEN MADE TO BRITAIN'S CALL TO ARMS

### STIRRING APPEAL IS ISSUED BY LORD ROBERTS

**The Nation has Responded Nobly to the First call and must Answer the Present Demand for Volunteers with Equal Promptitude—A Long War is Probable**

"Every Briton should ask himself why, at a most critical moment, the commander of the British forces in the field had only two army corps at his disposal instead of three corps, which make up a full expeditionary force."

The above is an extract from a notable article on the crisis by Lord Roberts in the October 11th Journal.

The sentence comes as a pendant to his appeal for adequate numbers of trained men for whom, as he says, he and others have pleaded in times of peace.

"We pleaded in vain," Lord Roberts writes, "and the war has come upon us, and with it the call for a million more soldiers. This, therefore, is no time for urging the need of universal training; what we have now to do is to respond to Lord Kitchener's appeals for men to be trained now."

"The brave and generous hearts of our young men, who now see the danger which I failed to make them understand, have responded nobly; half a million men have come forward in a few weeks; it is now the supreme duty of every citizen to see that the second half million of men is furnished with equal promptitude."

"Not only is this a fight between the systems of rule of the people by the people and rule of the masses by a higher caste; it is also the first opportunity given to the British democracy of showing that it possesses the resolutions, the will power, to fight and to win a great struggle for its existence."

"The working classes of the United Kingdom have only recently gained their power; the great question at this crisis is: How will they use it?"

"In the titanic struggle against the French republic and against Napoleon our soldiers fought under the cold shade of the aristocracy, and, though great mistakes were made, yet through the whole of that long-drawn-out struggle the will to conquer never failed."

"I appeal, therefore, to the working men of this country to show themselves worthy of the power which they hold; and I, who have

so often had the privilege of addressing mass meetings of the working classes in our great centres of population, make this appeal with every confidence in the result."

"But I would also ask my fellow-countrymen to accept certain warnings as to what they should not do at this crisis."

"I would ask them not to be led away by those who say that the end of this great struggle is to be the end of war, and that it is bound to lead to a great reduction of armaments. There is nothing in the history of the world to justify any such conclusion."

"Let us not underestimate the power of the great nation of sixty-six million German people, who have entered upon this war in the firm belief that they are bound to win. I cannot help thinking that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we, with our French, Russian, and Belgian allies, have driven the German armies into the heart of their own territory."

"The German recruiting statistics for 1912 show that, after taking 500,000 men for the army and navy, the Germans had nearly a million men between the ages of twenty and twenty-two who were left untouched and remained in reserve."

"It has, indeed, been stated that since the war began over a million fresh men have been enrolled for military service in Germany."

"May I give a word of caution to my countrymen against the unpardonable practice of abusing one's enemies? Let us avoid what Mr. Kipling, during the Boer war, described as 'killing Kruger with your mouth.' Let us rather devote all our energies to defeating our foe by the superior fighting of adequate numbers of British soldiers in the open field."

"When we read charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa. But whether the charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect."

## Only Advance Guards as Yet

### Times Military Correspondent Points Out That the British Empire War Has Only Just Begun

The Times' military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 500,000 troops, says:

"We have at present exactly double that number, namely 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. This is only the beginning."

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our arms after the war breaks out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, in Canada, Australia and elsewhere, are merely the nucleus upon which other armies are eventually to be built."

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of four hundred million can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France, in the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere near the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come into view."

"We are sorry for the Allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the Allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war."

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending of the figures of our army. Their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay in territory, as well as money."

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals, and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, in an address before the proposed Institute of Industry and Commerce, commented on the half million Canadians of German descent.

"These Germans," said Earl Grey, "love the conditions which they find in Canada as much as they hate the conditions which they leave behind, and if we can obtain a larger influx of such Germans into our Dominion we shall have a combination of German culture under free institutions founded not upon might, but upon right."

Daddy—No, yer mother never drest the way you girls do today to catch a husband.

Daughter—Yes, but look at what she got.

"This plant belongs to the begonia family."

"Ah! And you are taking care of it while they are away."

## Direct Result of the War

### Artificial Flower and Feather Factories Busy

The removal of the competition of cheap German artificial flowers and feathers, as a result of the war, is stimulating activity in the artificial flower and feather factories of Canada. The imports of artificial flowers and feathers from Germany to Canada during the last fiscal year amounted to \$177,171. The Canadian artificial flower and feather industry will have to make up much of the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of these imports.

Both the Dominion Ostrich Feather Company, Limited, and the Empire Flower and Fancy Feather Company, Limited—allied concerns, with factories in Toronto—have experienced greatly increased activity since the war began. Under normal conditions these two factories have about 200 employees. Since the breaking out of hostilities the number of employees has been increased to 240, and it has been necessary to have many of the employees work overtime several nights a week, in order to cope with the increased business that is being offered.

"This increased activity is a direct result of the war," said Mr. C. E. Lanskall, president and managing director of the Dominion Ostrich Feather Company, Limited. "The war has cut off imports of all the cheap German flowers, and this deficiency has created a demand for better goods, such as can be turned out profitably by domestic manufacturers. We have ample supplies of all kinds of raw materials on hand, and with the co-operation of our friends and customers, we hope and expect to be able to keep all our hands busy during the coming fall and winter."

### Shot as a Spy, But Honored in Death

It must not be forgotten that there is a place in honorable warfare for the spy.

In Westminster Abbey there is it might reasonably be recalled a monument erected to the memory of a Britisher shot as a spy. This is the famous Major Andre, who was shot as a spy by George Washington for being within the American lines in disguise. The fact is, he had been sent by his general, Sir Henry Clinton, to confer at West Point on the Hudson, with that arch-traitor, General Arnold.

He obeyed orders and went, taking every precaution of secrecy and disguise to escape the notice of the enemy. In fact, he was within sight of the English lines on his return when he was taken, and after a long court-martial he was condemned and shot. But the traitor Arnold, by Andre's self-sacrifice, escaped the punishment he had so richly deserved.

The body of the gallant and talented young soldier was taken to England, interred in the Abbey, and over his grave the British government erected a monument.



## Turkeys Ducks Geese

Prices of poultry have been getting lower. Already turkeys have been selling in Calgary, retail at 18 cents per lb. and it looks as though the price will be down to 15 cents per lb. retail by Christmas. We have secured an outside market for a lot of dressed poultry and if you wish to obtain the benefit of our prices, ship to us. To secure these prices all dressed poultry must arrive here between December 1st and December 10th. On this last date we make our last shipment and cannot guarantee prices to hold after that.

### SHIP BY FREIGHT

Ship your dressed poultry by freight or express. Freight is the cheaper way. We will accept live turkeys or live geese any day.

### OUR COMPANY

We are not a large company with lots of capital and some people may have their doubts whether it is safe to ship to us. However we may state that we are guaranteed to the extent of several thousands of dollars and we also have the recommendation of Mr. Carewell, a leading officer of the largest farmers' co-operative company in the province. We refer you to him at his office, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

### OUR PRICES

We will pay the following prices delivered at Calgary for poultry received by us not later than December 10th:

- No. 1 Turkeys, dressed 16 1-2c per lb.
- No. 1 Turkeys, alive 15c per lb.
- No. 1 Geese, alive 13c per lb.
- No. 1 Geese, dressed 14c per lb.
- No. 1 Ducks, dressed 12c per lb.

All dressed poultry grading extra, 1 cent per lb. more.

We will also accept shipments of dressed chicken and fowl. All poultry should be dry picked and bled. We cannot accept shipments of live fowl or chickens until further notice.

We will pay 6 cents each for good wild rabbits, gutted.

## Peerless Poultry & Produce Co. Ltd.

8th St. East, CALGARY



## Halt! Attention!

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## Dairymen Notice

The annual Dairymen's Association meeting will be held on Monday afternoon, November 30th, at 2 p.m., at the fire hall, Didsbury. All members are earnestly requested to be present as there is business of importance to transact. SEC. TREASURER

## Pigs Running at Large are a Nuisance

(BY W. F. STEVENS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER)

A great many complaints come to hand regarding difficulties between neighbors because of pigs being allowed to run at large.

It does not appear to be generally known that the Legislature of 1913 enacted a law to meet such cases. It is known as an "Act for Restraining Dangerous and Mischievous Animals", which reads in part as follows:

"On information made on oath before a justice of the peace that the accused owns or has in his possession any cross or dangerous or notoriously breechy or mischievous animal or animals, and that the said animal or animals are not confined or restrained in such a manner as to protect the public from injury or loss, such justice may, when the owner of such animal or animals is known, issue a summons, directed to such person or persons stating the matter of complaint and requiring such accused person or persons to appear before him at a certain time and place therein stated to answer such complaint, and upon conviction on the evidence of two credible witnesses other than the complainant the justice may make an order, with or without costs, requiring the accused to confine or restrain such animal or animals in such a manner as to the justice may appear necessary."

Most justices hold, and the Attorney General's Department approves, that one of the things that would cause an animal to be termed "mischievous" is that it has been known to break through, jump over, or crawl under a lawful fence.

It will be observed, therefore, that in order to avail oneself of the protection intended to be given by this Act, the land whereon an animal is trespassing be surrounded by such a fence. It is not however necessary that the entire farm be so enclosed. If the barnyard, the poultry yard or the garden is surrounded by a lawful fence and animals are found trespassing therein they may be proceeded against under this Act.

## Alfalfa is very Profitable Crop

Irrigated lands in southern Alberta, when devoted to alfalfa growing, return a net profit of eight per cent. on a valuation of over \$100.00 per acre, according to S. S. Dunham, chairman of the Rural Relations committee of the Lethbridge board of trade.

Mr. Dunham presented his figures at a meeting of farmers recently held near Lethbridge to petition the Dominion Government to extend the irrigation systems in southern Alberta. A petition, praying the government to undertake important irrigation enterprises, was signed by over 200 farmers. The cost of bringing the land under irrigation was estimated at \$18.00 per acre, and the farmers expressed their willingness to pay this amount, with interest at four per cent., the government to extend repayment over a period of forty years.

It was in connection with the estimated cost of \$18.00 per acre that Mr. Dunham presented his figures.

"Get irrigation at \$18.00 an acre if you can," he said. "If you cannot get it at \$18.00 an acre, get it at \$50.00 or \$60.00, but get it."

Mr. Dunham proceeded to show the profits which irrigation made possible. He instanced alfalfa, which has come to be an important crop in the irrigated areas of Alberta, and presented the following figures for an acre of alfalfa: \$1.00 an acre for water; 75 cents for applying the water three times during the season, and \$3.75 per acre for putting the crop in stack—a total cost of \$5.50 per acre. A crop of 2 1/2 tons per acre (many irrigation farmers are getting four and five tons per acre) would show a net profit of \$8.25 per acre at the low price of \$5.50 per ton, without any depletion of the soil, but actually increasing its fertility. On this basis alfalfa will pay eight per cent net profit on land valued at \$103.33 per acre.

The fact that farmers where irrigation is not available are petitioning for it and are willing to bear the whole cost of its installation is a tribute to the success of the irrigation enterprises already established in Alberta, which include the immense undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest irrigation project on the American continent.

## FIRST WOMAN ALDERMAN

South London Poor Law Friend by Death of Miss Cons

Among the poor of South London great regret is felt over the death, which occurred at Hever, Kent, of Miss Emma Cons, who for many years labored to make their lives brighter and better.

From the age of seventeen, when she was a Ragged School teacher, until her death, at the age of seventy-five, Miss Cons worked hard and unceasingly on behalf of the poor and the needy. She built model dwellings, and she instituted the system of cheap restaurants and entertainments. This was at the old Victoria Theatre ("Queen Victoria's own theatre"), in the Waterloo road. The front of this was converted into a working men's coffee palace, while in the theatre itself excellent entertainments were given at a price that even the poorest could afford. The King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales) showed their appreciation of Miss Cons' work by visiting the theatre in 1910.

Miss Cons had the distinction of being the first woman alderman elected on a London county council. This was on Feb. 5, 1899. But she did not serve the term of three years as the courts decided that women were ineligible to serve on the County Council.



FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Europe's oldest monarch. The Emperor is now in his 83rd year, and has reigned longer than did Queen Victoria. He ascended the throne Dec. 2nd, 1848.

"Joan, Church of England"

The City of London Guardians are offering \$10 for a clue to the parentage of the girl child of eight weeks found abandoned in a first-class carriage at Liverpool Street Station.

There was a feeding-bottle, a brush, and a piece of paper (on which was written "Joan, Church of England") by its side.

## Big Shooting Match

At Didsbury, on  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4

for all kinds of fowl

200 Geese and Turkeys

are all fat and ready for the table

Rifle and Shotgun Range

will be provided

FREE TO ALL

Hillebrecht & Findlay

## BRIBE FOR BERTH

Artificer and Appointment in Australian Navy

Attempted bribery, with the object of securing an appointment, was alleged in cases investigated by a naval court-martial at Portsmouth.

Frank Quarrell Part, second-class engine-room artificer in the Flag-ard, a training ship for boy artificers, was charged with writing to his brother suggesting that for a bribe of \$25 he should negotiate to obtain for Harold Went, an engine-room artificer, an appointment in the Royal Australian Navy.

Went had written to the accused with a view to being transferred to the Australian service, where higher pay is given, and Went suggested that the accused should send the letter to his (Part's) brother, adding, "If you see him tell him I have three or four pounds I do not want." The accused thereupon wrote to his brother, a first writer in the Achilles, asking if he could affect the transfer.

Part pleaded guilty, urging that he was only an intermediary. He had no idea he was doing wrong. He had been under detention seven weeks awaiting trial, and the court, taking this into consideration, and also his eight and a half years' good service record, ordered him to be deprived of two badges and to be reduced to third-class engine-room artificer.

Harold Went was ordered to undergo seven days' detention.



MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH

Upon her and her husband full additional responsibility with the death of the aged founder of the Salvation Army.

## RICH FIND OF BURIED OAK

Valuable Trunks Discovered on Farm in Yorkshire

A strange discovery has been made on a farm near Hull, England. The farm changed hands, and the new owners decided to clear away a wood which stood upon it. In excavating to remove tree roots, workmen discovered several trunks of black bog oak, and further investigations revealed hundreds of trunks of oak under the ground. They were in splendid condition, and had evidently been buried a century or more.

It is customary to bury oak in order to turn it black and thus increase its value. Evidently that had been done in this case, but the death or removal of the proprietor of the farm caused it to be forgotten, and it lay undisturbed, and other trees were planted on the top of it.

So great is the quantity, and so compactly is it buried, that explosives are being used to loosen it. The value of the oak is believed to be considerable.

Amusing Londoners

It has been calculated by industrious statisticians that London, England, spends about \$12,500 per waking hour on its amusements, or more than \$45,000,000 a year, the principal items being theatres, \$15,000,000; music-halls, \$10,000,000; cinematographs, \$15,000,000; skating, dancing, concerts, etc., \$5,000,000. If betting can be regarded as an amusement, another \$50,000,000 must be added, making some \$65,000,000 a year.



## PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

**Zam-Buk**

### Inventor Refuses Germany's Offer

The London Morning Post prints the following despatch from its Rome correspondent:

"The German government has offered a large sum to Prof. Argenti, of Aquila, for his pocket system of radio-telegraphy. The professor has practically refused the offer, preferring to place his invention at the service of his own government. He has safely carried out experiments before an Italian commission, and he is coming here to lecture on his invention. The apparatus is capable of intercepting messages from the Eiffel tower, 730 miles from Aquila."

**It Bids Pain Begone.**—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

### Moving Meals

Sir Ernest Shackleton related not long ago some stories connected with his last Polar expedition.

"As most people know," he said, "the penguin is a bird, and pemmican is a kind of food. In fact I thought everybody knew that, until one evening when I delivered a lecture on my expedition and showed some cinematograph pictures of Antarctic scenes. After the lecture the chairman rose to offer me the formal thanks of the committee."

"We thank you so much for your lecture, Sir Ernest," he said kindly. "And we have greatly enjoyed the moving pictures, with all those dear little pemmicans running about!"

### Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

"Some people," remarked Morton Musington, "look the same, whether going to a funeral or a wedding."

"Well," replied J. Fuller Gloom, who is cordially detested for his pessimism, "why shouldn't they?"—Puck.

## FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked

with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. H. U. 1026

### HOW TURPINITE KILLS

Trench Full of Dead Germans Who Seemed Alive

The terrible effects of turpinite are described by Private J. D. Thompson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, now at home, wounded.

"I was on outpost duty in the Cambrai district when shrapnel was poured into us. My horse was struck, and in getting free I received a violent kick, fracturing my ankle. Not far away a wounded comrade was lying. Presently German cavalry came up, just as the wounded man was trying to raise himself up. The Germans looked at him, and then cut both hands off at the wrist. I lay shamming death while this was going on, for had I moved I would have shared the man's fate. He belonged to the Essex regiment. I lay for twelve hours on the field until I was picked up and taken on horseback into our lines. I saw many burned farmhouses and other buildings. At Mons women and children were made to march in front of the enemy so that our troops could not fire. On one occasion I escaped death by the merest chance. I was to accompany forty of our men to make a reconnaissance, but at the last minute was left behind to look after the horses. The men never returned, everyone being shot down by hidden machine guns. I saw some of the effects of turpinite, the wonderful French explosive, used in this war for the first time. I saw a trench full of dead Germans killed by it. They were standing right up in the trenches looking as though they were still alive."

## THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made Rich, Red and Pure

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a makeshift. Your stomach needs tone; it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known. Every dose makes new, rich blood, which not only strengthens the stomach but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. I. N. Brown, Downville, N.B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress and nausea. My sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocating feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the color of clay and I would be completely prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. I was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months when I was again a well woman—and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Only Well-Trained Troops to the Front

Lord Kitchener clearly believes that it is useless and a waste of men to send untrained troops into the firing line. That he is putting the volunteers from the motherland through a very severe training at home is told us most authoritatively. If a man is going to "break," Lord Kitchener holds that he had better break in England than in France. That is good, sound, common sense. The way in which Britain is going to win this war is not by rushing raw recruits over today—but by steadily pouring well-trained troops into the arena in the form of ever-fresh reinforcements, and so finally bearing down the resistance of an enemy which mobilized his whole people at the outset. It is the case of the North and the South over again in the American Civil War. When the South lost a man, it could not replace him; but when the North lost a man, it soon had two ready to take his place. The Germans will grow steadily weaker, and the British will grow steadily stronger, as the war goes on.—Montreal Star.

Miller's Worm Powders are par excellence the medicine for children who are found suffering from the ravages of worms. They immediately alter the stomachic conditions under which the worms subsist and drive them from the system, and, at the same time, they are tonic in their effect upon the digestive organs, restoring them to healthful operation and ensuring immunity from further disorders from such a cause.

"I hope, Ethel," said a fond mother to her little daughter who had returned from a tea to which she had been invited. "I hope, that you remembered what I told you and did not ask twice for cake, did you?" "No, ma'am," replied the child. "That was right—you waited until you had been asked."

"No, ma'am; I helped myself."

### SUBTERRANEAN

Enemy's Trenches Resemble a Subterranean Rabbit Warren

They are very elaborate, these trenches in which the great host of the German army has been living like a gigantic, long drawn-out warren of green-grey rabbits. They are floored, many of them, with cement; they are roofed over with boards covered with sods that serve both to keep out the rain and to hide them from French or British aeroplanes; they are divided into chambers communicating by doors. There is the most advanced trench in which the outposts mount guard at night, then two or three hundred yards behind is the main line of entrenchments, and behind that again are great pits dug out of the ground to serve as kitchens or dormitories in which the reserves and supports for the first line live. These rearward trenches are connected with the forward line by parallel passages. Then behind all, often in the chalk quarries of the hills, are the emplacements where the big siege guns, bolted down to their cement platforms, and the howitzers that toss a shell high into the air for it to fall three miles away, are posted. A whole semi-subterranean town, in fact, with main thoroughfares and side-streets and telephone wires running all along, where hundreds of thousands of men eat and live and sleep, and yet so well concealed that from a little way down the hill in front you would see nothing to tell you of its existence unless it were a hardly noticeable little bank of earth raised slightly above the surface of the ground. So it is that the Germans are resisting the Allies' advance, hidden in this labyrinth of trenches and half-subterranean gangways that follow for mile after mile the side of the valley of the Aisne and stretches beyond towards the woods of the Argonne; damp dwellings though they may be they are an excellent defence against the artillery that is still bombarding them from sunrise to sunset and sometimes during the night as well.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"I was speaking with your father last night," he said at last, somewhat naively.

"Oh, were you?" answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. "Er—what were you—or—talking about?"

"About the war in Europe. Your father said that he hoped the fighting would soon be over."

The sweet young thing smiled. "Yes," she remarked. "I know he's very much opposed to long engagements."

### The Most Certain Corn Cure

Is Putman's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor which has been used successfully for 30 years. It takes out the pain, cures the Corn, and prevents it returning.

### Almost Too Harsh

A very estimable widow in Philadelphia is the mother of a son who has given her much trouble by reason of his waywardness.

"I am afraid," said a friend one day, in speaking of the boy, "that you are not firm enough with him."

"On the contrary," said the mother, "I sometimes fear that I am much too harsh."

"Indeed?"

"Oh, I don't mean to say," the fond mother hastened to explain, "that I have really taken any summary action; but I have talked to him a great deal."

"And what have you said?"

"Why, I have said, 'Richard! Richard!' and other severe things."

## The "Meat" of Corn

—the sweet centers of choice Indian corn; cooked, seasoned just right, rolled thin as paper and toasted until they become golden brown flakes—crisp and delicious!

That's why

## Post Toasties

are better than ordinary "corn flakes."

Toasties are packed in an inner container inside the tight-sealed, familiar, yellow carton—keeps the food fresh and crisp for your appetite—Superior

## Corn Flakes

—sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Prove the unequalled value of Beecham's Pills as the best corrective of ailments of the digestive organs so common—and the best preventive of lasting and serious sickness so often resulting from defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver or bowels.

## Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For over half a century they have been used with entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses will prove to you that you can find prompt relief from the headaches, depression of spirits and general no-good feelings caused by indigestion or biliousness. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command such

## An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



## The Comfort Baby's Morning Dip

"GOODNESS KNOWS," says the Comfort Baby's Grandmother, "what we'd do without this Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater."

"If I'd only had one when you were a baby, you'd have been saved many a cold and croupy spell."

For warming cold corners and isolated upstairs rooms, and for countless special occasions when extra heat is wanted, you need the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

## PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

The Perfection is light, portable, inexpensive to buy and to use, easy to clean and to re-wick. No kindling; no ashes. Smokeless and odorless. At all hardware and general stores. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa.



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

### FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY, THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS, ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

### The Intelligent Jurymen

A lawyer once asked a man who had at various times sat on several juries: "Who influenced you most, the lawyers, the witnesses, or the judge?"

He expected to get some useful and interesting information from so experienced a jurymen. This was the man's reply:

"I'll tell you, sir, 'ow I make up my mind. I'm a plain man and a reasonable man, and I ain't influenced by anything the lawyers say, nor by what the witnesses say; no, nor by what the judge says. I just looks at the man in the dock and I says: 'If he ain't done nothing, why's he here?' and I brings 'em all in guilty."

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

### "Tommies" in German Hands

How the British prisoners are employing their time in Germany during captivity is told by a reputable German newspaper, which gives details of the camp at Doberitz, near Berlin, where three thousand Britishers are interned. The men are engaged in building wooden huts against the cold weather, in improving roads, and in weeding and digging. "Regiments" are kept together. Non-commissioned officers do not work. The only British officers at Doberitz are two doctors. The same newspaper admits that the familiarity of "The Times" with the movements of the Kaiser and German army corps has greatly impressed the German press, which is completely in the dark as to these matters.

"I suppose you have heard of the Fool Killer."

"Yes; but I've never met him."

"That is quite obvious."

### An Appropriate Gift

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the well known artist who died recently, used to tell an amusing story of a London art dealer. This man had two beautiful reproductions of the painting "The Approaching Storm."

One of the pictures he placed in the show window; but it did not sell. At length, in order to draw attention to the picture, he put a card on it, on which he printed the words, "The Approaching Storm," especially suitable for a wedding present."

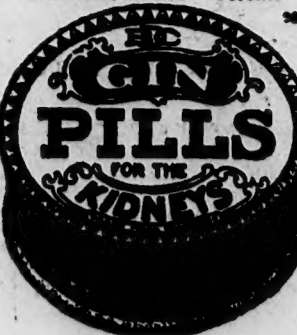
### Heard at a Concert

"She sings with a good deal of expression, doesn't she?"

"Yes, she does; but it's the kind of expression you must close your eyes to appreciate."

### WE'LL SEND THE FIRST

few doses of Gin Pills to you free—if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble. After you see how good they are—get the 50c. size at your dealer's. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited Toronto





# "The Geese Dairyman" PIONEER STORE

"QUALITY FIRST IS OUR AIM"

Now is the time to get ready for your

## XMAS PUDDING AND CAKES

Our stock of

Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates,  
Shelled Walnuts and Almonds,

are all No. 1 Goods

Badgers Cut Mixed Peels, 1 lb. boxes

Wagstaffs Cut Mixed Peels, 1 lb. boxes

These are extra fine goods

## APPLES GOING FAST

AT \$1.25 PER BOX

We have a lot of varieties to choose from

OUR GROCERIES ARE AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST  
TAKING QUALITY INTO CONSIDERATION

WE DO BETTER

Just received a barrel of

HEINTZ DILL PICKLES

We always Carry a good assortment of IRON BEDS, SPRINGS, and MATTRESSES.

A few odd pieces of Furniture

About 2000 Fence Poles For Sale

Yours Truly,

# A. G. STUDER

## DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET



"Oh! I Forgot!"

"So you did and if wife hadn't tied that string round your finger you wouldn't have the meat for dinner." Select what you want and we will send it right up.

### A DAILY MEAT ORDER

would be a good idea. You wouldn't need the reminder on your finger then. Try it.

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Come along and have a cup of tea at the Ladies' Aid sale.

... Ruoy returned from the Three Hill district on Monday. Jim paid a visit to his son Clyde.

Mr. Kyle of Calgary has been engaged as salesman for the Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

Mrs. M. Nakken arrived from California ... week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Shaw.

O. F. Howard, of Edmonton, was visiting with his brother, Principal R. V. Howard, B. A., for a few days this week.

A play and dance will be held in the Elkton schoolhouse on December 4th for the Patriotic Fund

W. H. Browne and R. L. Jamieson of the Beulah Mission, Edmonton, are in town to attend the Sabbath School Convention and are registered at the Rosebud

Service in the English church next Sunday (Advent Sunday and St. Andrew's eve.) as follows: Holy Communion 11 a.m., Evening song and sermon 7 30 p.m.

Mr. Jacob Weicker of New Hamburg, Ont., who has been visiting with his son Norman (Didsbury) and other sons and daughters in Alberta, left for his home on Tuesday.

Remember the Institute meeting in the schoolhouse on Saturday afternoon next at 1.30 p.m. Frank Grisdale, B.A., will give a talk on grain and fodder growing.

Berlin S. D. held a concert last week to provide money in aid of the Belgians. The handsome sum of \$38.00 was realized and brought into H. W. Chambers to send away for this purpose.

The "Little Gleaner" class of the Union M. S. held a violet day on Saturday last from which the sum of \$6 was realized. This will be sent to the fund being raised to assist starving Belgian children.

Mrs. Livingstone, W. C. T. U. organizer, will address a meeting for women at the home of Mrs. Geo. Liesemer at 8 o'clock on

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up . . . \$11,560,000  
Reserve Funds . . . 13,575,000  
Total Assets . . . 180,000,000

**COLLECTIONS** Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, BANK BUILDING, PRINCE STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY, 60 WALL STREET

DIDSBURY

D. C. D.

## MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!

A full supply of

### FRESH and CURED MEATS

ALWAYS ON HAND

We pay highest market prices for Hides and Poultry

All orders delivered promptly. Terms Cash or Produce

**A. CEASER**

Located in Jones Bros. Store.

## Ratepayers Notice

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the town of Didsbury will be held at Wrigglesworth's Hall, on Monday evening, November 30th, 1914, at 8 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the auditor's report of the finances of the town up to the preceding thirty-first day of October and for the purpose of receiving the reports of the chairmen of the various committees of the Council.

Dated at Didsbury this 23rd day of November, 1914.

B. A. St. CLAIR,  
Sec.-y-Treas.

Henry Moritz of Olds, and Mr. Whitmore of Bowden, came down to the Maple Leaf Flour Mills to exchange this week each taking out a ton of flour for their year's supply. They made sure that the predicted rise in flour would not worry them.

A small fire occurred at the south end livery barn on Monday noon. The chemicals were soon on the scene, thanks to Sandy Patterson, and the fire was extinguished before there was much damage done. Gasoline played too near a stove was the cause.

## Meeting of Curling Club

A meeting of the Curling club was held on Monday night. The officers elected for this season were Hon. President, J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A.; President, W. G. Liesemer; Vice-President, H. E. Osmond; Sec.-Treas., J. Reed; directors, Messrs Dr. Reed, T. W. Cuncannon, S. R. Wood and R. V. Howard. It was decided that the fees for members this year should be \$5 if forty or more members were secured, if less than this number joined the fee would have to be \$6 because there were certain fixed charges such as rent of \$300 to be met and it would take this number to meet this expense alone. Everybody who wishes to join the Club should apply at once to the Secretary, Mr. J. M. Reed, as a meeting will soon be held to form rinks for the first of the season.

Monday night next is the date for the appearance of the Metropolitan Orchestra and Concert Co. This company comes highly recommended, and lovers of cornet, violin and cello music will enjoy this concert. If you have not already secured your ticket for this concert do so now before all the best seats are gone.

Because the Lacombe manager of the movies failed to send down the reels for the war pictures last Friday they were not shown in Didsbury. Manager Smith of the local house states that they will be here for this Friday and Saturday.

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

MANY of the patrons are delighted to know that Rye Flour and whole wheat graham can be had at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills. Those who are not familiar with the making of rye bread can have necessary information by applying at the mill. Have you tried some of our wheat-let. Maple Leaf Flour Mills. n25p

**FOR SALE**—Piano, new; Winger, Refrigerator, cots and mattresses, book case, wheelbarrow, fall leaf table, range, cupboard. These articles must be disposed of as we need the room. Apply F. B. Bullis, Rosebud Hotel.

**WOOD FOR SALE**—Good dry fire wood, 25c per cord, 50c load. On S. W. 1-4 sec. 16, tp. 31, rge. 5, five miles west of Elkton. Good accommodation for horses and men. John Teynor.

**AFTER** Monday, November 23rd, apply to H. H. Reimer, Elkton, for fence posts, corral poles and firewood. Accommodation for four teams at a time.

M. Mecklenburg, M. A., the eye specialist will be at the Rosebud hotel, Didsbury, on Wednesday, December 2nd. Consult him for your eye troubles.

**THE** Weyanaw Fire Insurance Co. have appointed G. B. Saxsmith their agent to represent them in the Didsbury district. This is the largest and best farmers insurance company in Western Canada, their rate is \$1.10 per hundred for term of 5 years. Live stock and farm insurance only.

**FOR SALE**—New unused Victor Gramophone. Cheap for cash or will trade for poultry. W. R. Stocken, Didsbury.

Thursday, December 3rd. In the evening she will address a public meeting in the Evangelical church. A large attendance at both meetings is requested.

The ratepayers meeting to be held in Wrigglesworth's hall on Monday night next should be well attended by those interested. It's up to them to find out how their business has been conducted during the past year.

On Saturday, November 28th, the Ladies' Aid of the Ev. Church will hold a sale of food, handkerchiefs, and other useful articles in Mr. W. G. Liesemer's vacated store on Osler St. Tea will be served. The sale commences at 2 p.m.

Owing to the ratepayers meeting which is to be held on Monday evening next the lecture in Knox Presbyterian church has been postponed until Tuesday night. The lecturer, Prof. Barnard of Robertson College, Edmonton, has put himself to some inconvenience in loss of time to accommodate the public who it is hoped will turn out and hear him on Tuesday night.